of exports as regards value. According to the census of 1926, the livestock population was composed as follows:

		Per 1000 hectares	Per 1000 habitants
Horses.	482,180	46,75	87·94
Asses & mules .	212,371	20·59	38·74
Horned cattle. .	2,265,657	219·65	413·20
Sheep	8,739,769	847·32	1,593·94
Goats	1,260,647	122·22	229·91
Pigs	1,002,089	97·14	182·76
Farm birds. . .	10,117,874	980,94	1,945·28

The large number of sheep are mainly kept for their wool; the consumption of which amounts to 2.3 kg. per head annually, owing to the fact that the peasantry spin and weave their own clothing from this wool. The local supply does not suffice and about 2 million kg. of foreign wool and 300,000 kg. of woollen yarn are annually imported. Successful attempts have been made to cross the local breed of ewes with Hungarian rams and it is said that the weight of the fleeces of the cross-bred sheep weigh one to two kg more than the average weight of 2.3 kg. of the native sheep, and that the quality of the wool is superior, fetching 20 to 30 leva per kg. more than that of the local breed. In 1934 the amount of wool produced reached 11,892,421 kg.

The value of the above head of cattle was estimated at 10,000 to 12,000 million leva at the end of 1934 and the annual income derived was computed at 5,800 million leva, this last figure being made up of the following items:

Milk. . .	600	million	litres	at 4 leva	=	2,400,000,000 leva
Meat. . .	220	»	kg.	» 10 »	=	2,200,000,000 »
Wool . .	10·5	»	»	» 40 »	=	420,000,000 »
Hides . .	20	»	»	» 20 »	=	400,000,000 »
Eggs . .	508	»	at 0·80 leva each		=	400,000,000 »

The value of the livestock can not he assessed merely by the income which is directly derived from it as it